THE ENTERPRISE.

CHAS. MESERVE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

OREGON CITY, JANUARY 30, 1891

The gross misrepresentations propounded by free trade exponents prior to the late elections throughout the country, relative to the McKinley bill and the effect it would have on labor and manufacturing industries in this country, are gradually working themselves into the light of the people, as but a slight investigation of passing events will show. Two months ago it was said that protection given to tin plate by the McKinley bill would never be of any practical benefit to the United States, and that no tin plate would ever be manufactured in this country. Notwithstanding these fallacies it was but a few weeks ago that the first shipment of American tin plate was put upon the market by the Pittsburg mills, and before the next new year rolls around it is believed that the mills now in process of erection at Brooklyn, St. Louis, Baltimore, and other places, will supply every sheet of tin plate used in this country. A thorough test has proven without a doubt that the very best quality of tin known to exist is in the Black Hills, South Dakota, which is said to excel that of Cornwall, England, and it is believed that the supply is inexhaustible. Machinery, capable of turning out 500 tons of ore per day is now being contracted for, for the development of those mines, which goes to show that a new and great industry, hitherto monopolized by Europe, will have been established in America, and profitable employment given to thousands of men who would otherwise be without it.

At a meeting of the property holders and business men of Astoria last Saturday, it was unanimously decided to request their representatives in Salem to incorporate in the bill under discussion, a clause declaring the city of Astoria to constitute all the suburbs, which takes in about 6,000 acres of the peninsula. Regarding the matter the Astorian says: "The city so enlarged would have a very low tax rate; many who have been paying the expense of a city government would have their burden relieved by contributions from those who have hitherto reaped considerable of the benefit conferred, without having been obliged to bear any of the expense."

The move so unanimously supported by Astoria and its suburbs is identical with what was wanted by the citizens of this city, yet which has been strongly opposed by people of the suburbs. Oregon City, with proper vent for its natural growth, is bound to become a city of size and prominence, and if all would throw their efforts into a single channel, the benefits derived would be equally distributed among the many, and the expense incurred would not necessarily fall on a certain few. But there is now little hopes of consolidation for some time at least, as the bill introduced by Senator Cross asking for a new charter for Oregon City does not provide for an extension of the limits, and before that end can be accomplished it will require more concerted action on the part of those concerned.

At a meeting of the State Board of Commerce at Salem on the 15th, a committee consisting of E. M. Waite, of Salem, J. H. Nicholas, of Corvallis, and J. Robertson, of Independence, was appointed to confer with Major Handbury, United States engineer, of Portland, to secure, if possible, a portion of the government appropriation for the improvement of the Willamette, in work on the three bars near Salem, Wheatland and Independence, and otherwise improving the channel of the upper river. In speaking of the matter the Capital Journal says: "The committee visited Major Handbury on Wednesday last, and were informed that while a portion of the appropriation referred to had been already expended, that he would leave Portland on or about February 1st with a snag boat and company of men for the purpose of improving the upper river, so far as the appropriation would go. In regard to the bars in the river above referred to, he said a survey of each bar would be necessary before any substantial work could be done, in order to ascertain depth of water, velocity of current, condition of river bed, etc.

"Let us keep the matter warm by discussion and insist upon an appropriation sufficient to so improve the Willamette that boats can run from Portland to Corvallis at all seasons of the year."

At a meeting of the Walla Walla Board of Trade, much interest was manifested on the improvement of the Columbia river, and the following call was issued in accordance with the suggestion of the interior press: "The Walla Walla Board of Trades invites all the counties bordering on the Columbia and Snake rivers, and all other counties interested in a free and an open river, to send delegates to the waterway convention to be held at the city hall, Walla Walla, Wash., Thursday February 5, 1881, at 2 P. M., to devise ways and means to memoralize the legislatures of Oregon, Washington and Idaho to take such joint action as will insure speedy opening of the Columbia and Snake rivers to free navigation. The boards of trade and other commercial organizations, and farmers' alliances throughout the district named, are especially requested to send representatives to this convention. All persons interested are cordially invited to attend. Delegates from organized bodies are requested to bring resolutions expressing the sense of the organizations they represent on this important question.

Such victories as crown the head of Squire, Seattle's representative in the recent ghost dance at Olympia, over Calkins, of Tacoma, for the senatorial seat at the national capital, come as near being attended with glory for the vanquished as they do with honor for the victorious candidate. It seems to have been a contest between Seattle boodle and whisky against Tacoma whisky and boodle, with odds in favor of the former, as the result has shown. And while either of the men might have represented their state in congress in a reputable manner under the usual circumstances, the dishonorable means applied by themselves and their followers to gain supremacy, have not only been such as to cause the disgust of the whole nation, but have caused a rent in the republican ranks in Washington from the effects of which that party cannot expect soon to recover.

Archbishop Ireland recently issued a letter to the clergy of the archdiocese of St. Paul, Minnesota, in which he peremptorily forbids every practice that in any way resembles a lottery at Catholic fairs, prohibiting all selling of chances, raffles fish ponds, post offices and other devices generally in practice at such entertainment, and upon which church people largely rely for their receipts. When the churches cease holding lotteries, and discontinue all games of chance at their fairs, then will there be a likelihood of popular sentiment sustaining the laws for the suppression of lotteries and gambling dens. As to the degree of moral wrong, there is no difference between buying a ticket in the Louisiana lottery and the chance for a ring in a cake at the church fair, or of betting your money on a church rafile and a game of stud poker.

Mr. F. M. Osborn, through a letter published elsewhere, sees fit to take exceptions to the measures adopted by the county judges and commissioners in their recent convention, and in his attempt to do the affair justice goes entirely beyond the line of consistency. To be sure there are many aspirants for the office of county judge, who would be ready and willing to accept the office even at a dollar a day, and would glory in the thought of two or three times that much; but can we afford to place such an important office in the hands that kind of men? The affairs of the county are practically concentrated within the powers with which our commissioners and judges are vested, and men of brains can only be secured to fill them by salaries sufficiently large to repay them for their time and trouble. Salaries of such officials can be to high, no one will dispute, but for broad guaged government and well managed public affairs they can also be too low.

A faint conception of the severity of the present winter throughout Europe is obtained from a Paris dispatch of a recent date, which says that it is estimated 50,000 persons have been thrown out of employment by the severe weather. The total loss to France in wages, stoppage of travel, trade and blighting crops will probably reach 50,000,000 francs. All hospitals and infirmaries are crowded. The administration has placed the dead wood in the forests at the disposal of the poor. The Figaro makes an appeal to the churches to keep the doors open all night and transform them into shelters for the homeless poor.

Marion and Polk counties are at present engaged in a little controversy over the costs in the construction of the new bridge at Salem. By a change of the original plans an extra expense of a few thousand dollars was incurred, and they cannot exactly decide on whom the extra costs should fall.

Senator Mitchell is preparing a bill which he will introduce in a few days, providing for the organization of a company to lay a submarine cable from some point on the Pacific coast to the Sandwich Islands, Samoa, New Zealand and Japan.

In the death of the late Senator E. L. Eastham, Clackamas county loses one representative in the state legislature for nearly two years. Not until the general election which takes place in June, 1892, can the vacancy be filled.

An attempt will be made at this session of the legislature to pass a law providing for the taxation of all school and church property not belonging to the state.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In and Around the Halls of The State Capitol.

By The Enterprise Special Correspondent

Salem, Oregon, January 28, 1891.

About the time this letter reaches your readers the sixteenth biennial session of the legislature will be half spent. The result so far has been the the passage by each house of a few bills, and the introduction of nearly four hundred. The delegation from Clackamas county has not been nearly as industrious as the members from some other counties in the introduction of bills, but they will not be any less useful on that account. Each has one or more bills introduced towards the passage of which he can direct his energies, and still be in a situation to watch carefully the interests of Clackamas county.

Hartman's bill for a road to Wilhoit was referred to a special committee on Monday.

A joint committee from both houses has been appointed to re-district the state for congressional and legislative purposes. This committee will find its task no easy one, and any bill they may present is likely to provoke a sharp attack and considerable discussion. Take for instance the division necessary to give Oregon two congressmen to which she will be entitled under the last census. The counties of Multnomah, Clackamas, Polk, Tillamook, Yamhill, Washington, Columbia and Clatsop are all in a district contiguous and having common interests. They possess nearly one-half the population of the state, and would constitute a fair district; but the balance of the state, containing over three-fourths of the territory, would be separated by mountain chains and long distances not connected by direct channels of conveyance, while their interests would be greatly varied.

In the apportionment for senatorial districts Clackamas county should have two senators, as the number required for each senator is about 10,500. Her nearly 17,000 population should give her two senators instead of one and a half, as now.

A bill has been introduced in the senate to establish a branch insane asylum in Eastern Oregon.

Representative Tracy was on Monday appointed a member of the committee to investigate the state militia.

Senator Cross has introduced a meritorious bill, the object of which is to enable county courts to offer rewards for the arrest of criminals.

Montgomery's bill, allowing no deductions for indebtedness was referred to committee on ways and means, of which Paquet is chairman. If it is not favorably reported at an early date it will not be the fault of the chairman of the committee.

The legislature has before the committee on printing a bill the object of which is to provide for the printing of the session laws in pamphlet form. It could be done at comparatively small expense, as the plates required for publishing as is now done could be used.

The Australian ballot system came up in the house on its final passage the past week, and went through without a dissenting vote. Several amendments were tacked on in the senate which will somewhat impair the efficiency of the measure. One vote was recorded against the bill in the senate. The unanimity with which this bill passed indicates plainly that the people of Oregon are behind the measure favoring a free ballot and an honest count.

There is now over $200,000 asked for by the several bills for wagon roads. The number interested in the passage of these bills almost insures the passage of many of them. Were they all as meritorious as Paquet's bill for a road from the Clackamas bridge to Eagle Creek there would not be room for general objection, provided the state treasury can stand the drain upon its till.

Tuesday evening the senate held a special session for the consideration of corporation bills. From the number that passed, there being sixteen, it is evident that the Oregon senate is a lively lawmaker. Perhaps, however, their speed was accelerated by the skill of the reading clerk in turning pages, and his ability to read half a dozen lines at once.

Among the charters passed upon was Oregon City's new charter, which now goes to the house.

The house is after Joseph Simon's scalp, and on Wednesday passed Montgomery's bill to knock out Portland's police commission, which was made a perpetual body by the last legislature. There were but six votes against the bill. When the senate gets it in hand, its weary president will show his handiwork, and doubtless shelve it.

Miller's bill for the purchase of the locks at Oregon City came up on Tuesday, and was referred to the committee on railways and transportation, of which the introducer of the bill is chairman. This bill provides for the levy of a half mill tax for two successive years to raise funds to enable the state to take possession of the locks in 1892. It is estimated that such a levy would raise about $230,000, which amount is less than one-third of the original cost.

THE LAND GRANT ACT.

Instructions Issued to the Registers and Receivers.

A circular from the general land office at Washington, dated Jan. 3, to the registers and receivers of the land offices of the United States has been issued. A synopsis of which is given below:

of an act of congress entitled: "An act to Your attention is called to the provisions forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, and for other purposes" approved September 28, 1890, a copy of which is hereto attached, containing eight sections.

The first section provides for the forfeiture of all lands heretofore granted to any state or to any corporation to aid in the construction of a railroad opposite to and coterminous with the portion of any such railroad not now constructed and in operation, and declares the lands forfeited to be a part of the public domain, excepting, however, from the forfeiture the right of way and station grounds heretofore granted.

The second section provides that all persons who at the date of the passage of this act, are actual settlers in good faith on any of the lands forfeited, and are otherwise qualified, on making claim on said lands under the homestead law within six months after the passage of this act, shall be entitled to a preference right to enter the same under the provisions of the homestead law and this act, and shall be regarded as actual settlers from the date of actual settlement of occupation.

It is clear that this clause of the section allow the actual settler, if qualified, to make a homestead entry of the tract upon which he has made settlement, and this as a preference right to be exercised within six months after the passage of the act.

The third section provides: That in all cases where persons, being citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intentions to become such, in accordance with the naturalization laws of the United States, are in possession of any of the lands affected by any such grant, and hereby resumed by and restored to the United States under deed, written contract with, or license from, the state or corporation to which such grant was made, or its assignees, executed prior to January first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, they shall be entitled to purchase the same from the United States, in quantities not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres to any one such person, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, at any time within two years from the passage of this act.

The fifth section provides: That if it shall be found that any lands heretofore granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and so resumed by the United States and restored to the public domain, lie north of the line known as the "Harrison line," being a line drawn from from Wallala, Wash., easterly to the southeast corner of the northeast one-fourth of the southeast quarter of section 27, in township 7 north, of range 37 east, of the Willamette meridian, all persons who had acquired in good faith the title of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to any portion of said lands prior to July 1, 1885, or who at said date were in possession of any portion of said lands, or had improved the same, claiming the same under written contract with said company, executed in good faith, or their heirs or assigns, as the case may be, shall be entitled to purchase the lands so acquired, possessed or improved, from the United States, at any time prior to the expiration of one year after it shall be finally determined that such lands are restored to the public domain by the provisions of this act, at the rate of $2.50 per acre, and to receive patents therefor upon proof before the proper land office of the fact of such acquisition, possession or improvement, and payment therefor, without limitation as to quantity.

HOP RAISERS, ATTENTION.

Circular of Information Issued From the Agricultural College.

Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station.—Department of Zoology and Entomology. Circular No. 2.

Since the presence of the hop louse (Phoroden humuli) in Oregon has been reported, careful examinations of affected yards have been made, and the results apparently corroborate the results of observations made in Europe and America contemporaneously by the Department at Washington. These results are summarized in the statement that "the eggs of the hop louse are laid in the autumn on plums and prunes, more particularly the former."

This is now borne out by personal observations in this state, thousands of eggs having been found on seedling thickets of plums near an infested hop yard, while cultivated prunes in the vicinity were not affected.

It is for the purpose of gathering statistics upon this matter, i. e., the varieties of plums preferred, and situation of plums preferred with regard to hop yards that this circular is issued, in order to record such facts in bulletin report, to be shortly issued, treating of remedies, etc.

It is hoped and expected that every progressive hop grower will interest himself in answering the following questions. The greatest accuracy in the replies is necessary:

1. Have your hops been affected the past year by hop lice. If so, to what extent, financially, have you suffered?
2. Are there cultivated plums or prunes near your hops? What varieties?
3. Are there any wild plums, or plum seedlings near your hop field? What is their correct name?
4. What is the exact distance of these seedlings (mentioned in No. 3) from your hops?

Cuttings are desired from cultivated plums and prunes near hops and from seedlings mentioned in Nos. 3 and 4. (Send the new wood.)

In every case, give accurately, name of fruit and its distance from hop yard; whether a few yards, rods, a mile, two miles or more.

Postage on such packages is 1 cent for each ounce.

An early reply is desired and all replies should be in by February 25th, 1891.

Address. F. L. Washburn,
Entomologist, Experiment Station,
Corvallis, Oregon.

THE HOP APHIS.

The Pest Makes Its Appearance in Oregon and Washington.

A well-known hop firm, in their annual circular issued from San Francisco on the 20th says: The prediction as to the 1890 crop which we made in January last proved only too true. Heavy rains and resulting floods in Sacramento and other counties of California drowned out the roots in many hop yards, and a result shows a falling off in these counties of over 4000 bales from the previous crop. At that time we also expressed a fear that the Pacific coast hop vines might suffer during the 1890 season from the diseases prevalent in other counties, and we have now to record the appearance in quite large quantities throughout Oregon and Washington of the hop aphis. This pest found growers altogether unprepared, and although the total acreage for the 1890 crop was almost 11,000, as we predicted, the crop in these sections was greatly diminished through the aphis, some yards being completely ruined, and in others such portions of vines as showed mould were not picked. It it had not been for this fact, Oregon would have shown a crop of 30,000 bales and Washington 50,000 bales. We believe for 1891 the acreage will again show a 5 per cent. increase and that growers must expect the reappearance of the aphis, and they will be prepared to properly resist its attacks as can best be done. The total stock remaining on the Pacific coast, January 1, 1891, was 6834 bales. This is 3,000 bales less than the Pacific coast stock on January 1 1890. Nothing can be stated in the way of estimates this early regarding the 1890 crop. The high prices ruling the present season will encourage some increase in acreage, and cultivation will be carefully proceeded with, but to what extent the aphis will damage the crop during August and September next cannot be predicted, nor can the crop be estimated in advance of its actual picking. In former seasons the aphis was unknown, and an estimate could be made with reasonable accuracy; but the Pacific coast will no longer enjoy immunity from the disease and pests incident to hop culture that previously existed.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following on the death of Senator Eastham was handed in too late for publication last week.

At a meeting of Oregon City Fire Department, held January 19, 1891, a committee was appointed consisting of Chas. J. Parker, (F. H. Co.) B. Schram, (C. H. Co.) and Chas. Bitzer, (C. H. & L. Co.) to draft resolutions in honor of our deceased fellow fireman, E. L. Eastham. The committee reported the following:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed fellow fireman, E. L. Eastham, who was a member of Columbus Hook & Ladder Co.; and

Whereas, By his untiring zeal and energy the O. C. F. D. has been thoroughly equipped and benefited, and placed among the leading volunteer organizations of the Pacific coast; therefore,

Resolved, That the O. C. F. D. feel with a profound sense its severe loss in the death of our associate, E. L. Eastham.

Resolved, That said department extends to the relatives and friends of our deceased comrade our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction, and we shall ever cherish feelings of regard toward them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the newspapers of this city, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved widow, and that they be spread in full upon the journal of each company.

Charles J. Parker,
A. Schram,
Charles Bitzer,
Committee.

TAXES.

The tax roll for 1890 will be turned over by County Clerk Johnson to Sheriff Susson in a few days, and the latter official has given notice that he will be at the voting places in the various precincts of Clackamas county on the following dates, for the collection of taxes:

Damascus, Tuesday	February 17
Cascades, Wednesday	" 18
Cherryville, Thursday	" 19
Sievers, Friday	" 20
Eagle Creek, Saturday	" 21
George, Monday	" 23
Garfield, Tuesday	" 24
Springwater, Wednesday	" 25
Highland, Thursday	" 26
Viola, Friday	" 27
Hardings, Saturday	" 28
Beaver Creek, Monday	March 2
Canyon Creek, Tuesday	" 3
Milk Creek, Wednesday	" 4
Upper Molalla, Thursday	" 5
Soda Springs, Friday	" 6
Marquams, Saturday	" 7
Needy, Monday	" 9
Lower Molalla, Tuesday	" 10
Union, Wednesday	" 11
Pleasant Hill, Thursday	" 12
Tualatin, Friday	" 13
Oswego, Saturday	" 14
Milwaukie, Monday	" 16
Clackamas, Tuesday	" 17
Canby, Wednesday	" 18
New Era, Thursday	" 19
Colmah, Friday	" 20
Oregon City, Saturday	" 21

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the post office at Oregon City, January 29, 1891.

Bonham, Miss	McCord, Mr. Fred H.
Bonham, Master	Ogden, Hannah
Bonham, Mrs.	Price, Mr. Milton
Buck, Mr. John T.	Roberts, Mrs
Brown, Mr. James 2	Roberts, Mr. & Mrs.
Barnes, Mr. Darwin	Roberts, W. K.
Bickering, Mrs.	Reidy, W. J.
Clark, Mr. John	Reeves, Mr. Arabur
Dahlke, Mr. Gustave	Ranke, Mr. John
Evans, J. T.	Smith, Mr. John
Goonman, George L.	Teotzke, Mr. W.
Ganlear, Mr. Christ.	Thomas, Chas. H.
Gwen, M. R.	Tillett, Mr. Harry
Hase, Mr. Grant	Tuliper, Mrs. Eumie
Ingram, Mr. Mitchel	Wheeler, Mrs Mindy
James, Miss Maggie	Wheeler, Walter
Markland, Mr. C.	White, Mr. H. E.
Moyatt, Henry	Williams, Bill
McMyles, D.	Williams, Mrs. Mary
Moore, M. S. A.	Williams, Ann

When called for please say when advertised. E. M. Rands
Acting P. M.

Be Your Own Master.

Few people appreciate how much their impressions, their whims and impulses, and in fact all their mental energy depends on the harmonious action of all the vital organs. A poorly digested dinner may make one quarrel with a friend. A congested lever may bring imaginary gloom and trouble into the sunniest day. A rheumatic pain may keep you from business or work and entirely change some marked out policy. A few doses of Moore's Revealed Remedy will give tone to every function and make you enjoy your friends and and work.

STRAYED.

From the place of Eugene Woodward, near Springwater, two cows. One cow is a dark red with one horn broken off, is of medium size and about five or six years old. The other is light red with left horn turned across her forehead, right horn turned straight into the temple with the end sawed off; is low and heavy set and about eight years old. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery.

Eugene Woodward

Persons troubled with rheumatism should read the following from Mrs. N. M. Peters, of East Des Moines, Iowa. She says: I had suffered with rheumatism the greater part of the time for nearly seven years. I doctored a great deal for it with physicians and tried electric belts, patent medicines and almost everything that was recommended for rheumatism. Finally a neighbor advised me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balsam and was so sure that it would help me that I procured a bottle. It did help me, right from the start; but it took five 50 cent bottles to cure me, so you can guess how bad I was as two bottles will cure any ordinary case." For sale by Geo. A. Harding, druggist.

Notice for Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that I have filed in the County Court of the county of Clackamas, for the state of Oregon, my final report as administrator of the estate of Joseph Florence, deceased. All persons are hereby notified to appear in said court and make objections to said report on Monday, the 9th day of March, 1891, and file objections to said report if any they have.

A. MATHERS,
Executor of the estate of Joseph Florence, deceased. 1-30;2-27

Executrix Notice.

The undersigned, having been appointed executrix of the estate of E. L. Eastham, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to me, with proper vouchers, at the Bank of Oregon City, in Oregon City, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Oregon City, Oregon this 26th day of January, 1891.

CLARA EASTHAM,
Executrix.

1-30 2-27